The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

This Issue Consists of Two Sections.
SECTION ONE.

Entered as Second-class [illegible] September 21, [illegible], at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. [illegible] Subscription Rates: In Chicago, by mail, $8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, $6.00 per year. SUNDAY, AUGUST 29, 1926 290 Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 5 Cents

R S SHAFER
BOX 150 G P O
NEW YORK N Y
8-19-27
195

GAS BLAST KILLS 44 MINERS

Current Events

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY

THAT some people are evil minded enough to brand the use of poison gas in war as inhuman was revealed during a discussion at the Institute of Politics, Williamstown, Mass. James F. Norris, president of the American Chemical Society and professor of organized chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, came to the defense of chemical war, declaring that it was a most effective way of saving life and was only deadly when the enemy took too much of it. In fact a person can take too much of anything, even of sour milk!

* * *

SINCE war is inevitable under the present social structure, said the professor, the use of poison gas is also inevitable. All the peace conferences and pious wishes in the world will not prevent its use. If it is thrown on the discard before the next war, such action will not be due to any international agreement, but to its inefficiency as a weapon. The professor must be given credit for talking cold turkey.

* * *

SOME kings never know when they are well off. Take former King George of Greece, for instance. He is living in the style of a Chicago bootlegger in London and treated like a real king. And yet he admits his willingness to sit on his former throne, where he will undoubtedly find a three-foot task awaiting him. George said: "I have no personal desire for the throne of Greece, but if it is for the good of my country, then I am willing to return at any time." Our advice, George, is to stay where you are until you see the British workers giving the gate to J. H. Thomas, Ramsay MacDonald and Philip Snowden. Then you might be justified in taking on a job as papal ambassador in Mexico.

* * *

WHO killed McSwiggin? Whoever did it, the chance of his swinging is slim. A special grand jury was called to probe that and other minor offenses, but the sum total of their accomplishment is the indictment of a few thirty-five dollar a week clerks and a few big gin and alcohol boys who were served up to appease the public hunger for grand jury results. Since this grand jury began to sit gunmen have amused themselves shooting each other all over the city, usually barking the vest buttons of some convenient assistant state's attorney. The special grand jury has risen. Even a special prosecutor cannot hold the front page forever.

* * *

RAPE news must be good hot weather copy in capitalist editorial rooms. Undoubtedly such incidents occur occasionally, but there is a strong suspicion that imaginative reporters are responsible for more rape stories than the alleged morons who are blamed. That some females are willing to risk even such a priceless possession as their modesty for the sake of publicity was demontrated by the girls who fainted at Valentino's bier, but revived immediately when reporters asked for their names and photographers got ready to "shoot" them. Some girls carried sliced onions to induce tears. The proposal made by well-meaning Chicago sob sisters that curfew should ring for little girls after 11 p. m. looks rather unnecessary, in view of so much evidence of juvenile precocity. Methinks the old girls have a lot to learn from their younger sisters.

* * *

THAT an old fool can give cards and spades to a young fool is again demonstrated by Annie Besant, inter-

(Continued on page 2)

Next Saturday

September 4th

Special Labor Day Issue

With unusual features on the American labor movement.

ARTICLES by outstanding figures of American labor.

ART WORK by the leading artists.

SPECIAL FEATURES no member in or out of the organized labor movement can afford to miss.

Bundle Rates 3½ Cents a Copy.

SUBSCRIBE!

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR TAKES CONTROL AT PASSAIC; TO PLAN NATIONAL STRIKE SUPPORT

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 27. — The United Textile Workers' Union of the American Federation of Labor will take charge of the Passaic strike situation on Monday. A great parade and demonstration is being arranged to take place on Sept. 4, under the auspices of the United Textile Workers.

Force National Action.

The strike has become more than ever a national issue by the events of the week. The bold-front statements of the mill owners that they will deal only with company unions of their employes is being met with plans for the formation of a national committee to raise funds and hold mass protest meetings thruout the country in support of the Passaic workers' seven months strike for a union. At least 10,000 workers are expected to join the United Textile Workers from Passaic.

Recognition Vital.

"The new union will not compromise on the fundamental question of recognition," declares the negotiating committee chosen by the strikers: W. Jett Lauck, Henry T. Hunt, Helen Todd, Frank P. Walsh. The Lauck committee conferred with Thomas F. McMahon, president, and Sara Conboy, secretary-treasurer, United Textile Workers, to arrange further details of the affiliation of the strikers to the A. F. of L. Union.

Celebrate Unionization.

Meanwhile Passaic organizations, including the Associated Parishes, are planning a gala parade and mass meeting to celebrate the formal inauguration of the strikers into the U. T. W. President McMahon will preside at the meeting and American Federation of Labor President William Green will be invited to speak.

Picketing to Continue.

Attempts to picket all gates of Botany Mills are to continue despite the brutal beatings which broke up the test line on Monday. Mrs. Sam Latchuk is still in the hospital, paralyzed in the legs and others from New York as well as strikers show immense black and blue bruises.

* * *

Woll Slaps at Borah.

MONTREAL, Aug. 27.— Matthew Woll, vice-president and member of the executive council of the A. F. of L., now here for the council meeting, has attacked the motives of Senator Borah in sponsoring the settlement of the Passaic strike by organizing the strikers into the American Federation of Labor.

"Senator Borah's interest in labor seems peculiar," Mr. Woll said. "Labor has no reason to look upon the activity of Senator Borah as having been friendly to the workers. To the contrary, his constant efforts to have the the United States recognize Soviet Russia against the constant protests of American labor clearly indicate that labor and Senator Borah are not in accord, either in matters political, economic, domestic or internationally.

"Labor has reason to believe that his apparent interest in the Passaic strike is intended to develop a congressional procedure having for its ultimate purpose the compulsory investigation and arbitration of all industrial disputes and to believe that his present political maneuvering may later be turned against the best interests of labor."

A. F. of L. Still Runs Scab Ad.

The "American Federationist," the official organ of the A. F. of L. executive council, is still running advertisements of the Botany Mills, the most bitterly open shop textile corporation of Passaic.

MEXICO LABOR OPENS WAR ON PAPAL BOYCOTT

Split Develops in the Episcopal Ranks

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 27.—A counter-offensive, effective immediately, against the Catholic boycott against stores and theaters as a protest to the enforcement of the government's religious regulations, was announced today by the federation of syndicates.

Groups of workers belonging to the federation now are patrolling the streets, keeping a close watch for persons distributing handbills advocating continuance of the economic boycott.

To Keep a Little List.

The federation is now engaged in preparing lists of persons known or suspected to be giving support to the boycott. Such persons will in future find themselves exposed to such other reprisals as the labor elements can devise.

Alfredo Perez Medina, the general secretary of the federation, in the announcement of the counter-offensive, explained that the tardiness of the application was due to the hopes entertained by the government that the Catholic episcopate would swing into line with the government's regulations. These hopes, however, were entirely dissipated by the new defi issued by the clergy.

Clerical Ranks Divided.

That a split is developing in the ranks of the clergy was indicated when a delegation headed by the archbishop of Jalisco introduced a resolution at the meeting of the episcopate urging an appeal to congress for a modification of the religious laws.

As such a move would be a recognition of the Mexican government in the spiritual realm, another section of the clergy under the leadership of archbishop Diaz, are determined to carry on war against the government in every way possible.

Warned Pope Keep Out.

The Mexican consul in Rome in a public statement warned the Vatican to keep its fingers out of the Mexican pie. The consul intimated that a large body of Mexican clergy were willing to recognize the government laws and decrees and thereby establish their right to function legally.

Pope is Mistaken.

The pope replied that a schismatic church would not live in Mexico as history showed that such developments have never been successful in the past. A government official laughed at the papal bluff and remarked that Martin Luther succeeded in chopping off quite a chunk from the Catholic church and that the spiritual estate of the pope is rapidly depreciating in value.

A. F. OF L. HEADS DEBATE PROBLEM OF JURISDICTION

Travel to Montreal in Government Cars

MONTREAL, Aug. 27.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor is in session at the Mount Royal Hotel here, with two special subjects getting chief consideration. These are the jurisdictional dispute between the Electrical Workers and Signalmen, and the council's report to the 46th annual convention of the federation whic hopens in Detroit, October 4.

Jurisdiction Problem Serious.

The question of jurisdiction arises over claims by both the Electrical Workers and Signalmen for complete jurisdiction over the railway signalmen. The latter union claims that the work is signalling, hence naturally subject to that craft union, but the Electrical Workers' union points out that the work is clearly electrical in

(Continued on page 2.)

Dems Promise to Plug Bunghole Left Open by "Cal"; Charge Waste

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Coolidge administration is spending almost twice what the Wilson administration spent for peacetime government, the democratic national committee asserted in a statement ridiculing the republican claims of "Coolidge economy."

CHINESE PRINTERS PUT OWNERS OUT OF PLANTS

SHANGHAI, Aug. 27.—The printers on strike here have occupied the plants and thrown out the owners. All printing shops are closed down except those printing government organs. The strikers demand more pay and the right to refuse to set up any articles attacking the Chinese. The strike started during July.

BALTIC PEACE PACT VICTORY FOR U. S. S. R.

Poland Prepares War on Lithuania

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Aug. 27. — Soviet Russia won a big diplomatic success today.

Latvia and Esthonia notified the Soviet that they are willing to negotiate separate mutual neutrality treaties with the Soviet.

Heretofore these Baltic nations have insisted that they could negotiate such pacts with Russia only in conjunction with Poland.

Russia regards the new move as an indication that the Baltic states are freeing themselves from Polish influence.

Fears that Poland would attempt to create a Baltic bloc and make war on Russia were lessened by today's developments.

Soviet Russia anticipates a war in the autumn.

Poland Wars on Lithuania.

"Poland is preparing to war on Lithuania," declared a high official of the government today in an interview, in which he spoke with the greatest sincerity. "She will probably wait until September when the crops are in. When she has conquered Lithuania, with the help of England, she plans to turn on us. The next few weeks will be of critical importance for eastern Europe."

Despite denials from Warsaw, which have been made repeatedly, Soviet Russia still anticipates war and the newspapers comment openly on the prospects of such a contingency.

Russo-Polish Break.

Negotiations between Poland and Soviet Russia for a mutual security pact have broken down and it is officially announced that there is "no immediate prospect of their being resumed."

The Poles are obdurate and refuse to conclude anything but an agreement between themselves and all the Baltic states on the one hand and Soviet Russia on the other. The Russians claim that this discloses Poland's desire to form a Baltic bloc.

Red Army Ready.

"If Poland forms such a bloc it means that she contemplates war," said the Soviet official. "If she does not form a bloc, she intends war any way. We are prepared to defend ourselves. The red army is incapable of a war of aggression, but for defense it is invincible."

With such fears prevailing, Russia has rejected proposals by the Baltic states, namely Esthonia, Latvia and Finland, to create a commission for the joint negotiation between those three states, together with Poland of a non-aggression pact.

FURRIERS' BOOKS TURNED OVER TO HOSTILE PROBERS

Green Insists on Star Chamber Proceeding

NEW YORK, Aug. 27. — (FP) — Books of the New York joint board Furriers' Union have been turned over to the committee appointed by William Green, president American Federation of Labor, to investigate the 17 weeks successful strike of the board and internal affairs of the International Fur Workers.

The correspondence between Green and Ben Gold, joint board chairman and strike leader, is made public by the New York board. Green states that he understood the joint board and international officers acquiesced in the investigation idea at a certain April conference with A. F. of L. officials. Gold denies that he or joint board representatives agreed to such an investigation.

Extraordinary "Ethics."

After Green first notified the joint board of the investigation he was asked what charges were being made. His answer that "it is common knowledge that there exists within the Intl. Fur Workers' Union a condition that does not conform to trade union ethics and trade union policies" is called "much too vague" by Gold.

Green says that the extraordinary action of the American Federation of Labor in instituting the investigation

(Continued on page 2.)

Mines Conference Breaks Down

BULLETIN.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—After an hour and a half conference with the Baldwin cabinet this afternoon, the miners' representatives left Downing street without making any statement.

Meanwhile the action of the government in sending in special police to the coal fields to provoke the strike pickets and intimidate them, resulted in a clash at Ashton Green, near St. Helen's, where the brutalities of the police were resented by strikers, who retaliated the police attack with volleys of stones.

KLAN AND MINE OPERATORS USE FASCIST PLANS

Threaten Violence to Drive Miners Back

McALESTER, Okla., Aug. 27.—Thousands of posters have been tacked up in the McAlester district threatening the 13,000 striking coal miners with castor oil and other punishments unless they resumed work. The posters are generally believed to be the work of the chamber of commerce.

They are 9x12, printed in big type in red and black ink, and read:

WARNING

All you Russian-Reds, Trouble-Making Reprobates, Would-Be Americans, Hunk Lawyers, Bastards and Saddle-Colored Coons, Are Hereby Solemnly, Firmly and Unequivocally Warned that you MUST STOP INSTANTER ANY Agitation that Would Prevent Immediate Resumption of the Mines or Suffer the Consequences.

We are Fed Up Good and Plenty on Your Stripe—Our Ultimatum to You Is—Go to Work or Move—**Or Your Bowels Will.**

100 PER CENT AMERICANS.

The reference to "hunk lawyers" is to the attorneys for District 21 of the United Mine Workers, one of whom is a German and the other an Italian. The reference to "coons" is to the Negroes in the miners' union, a trampling of the color bar that infuriates the klan and is exploited by the business men.

100 Per Cent Capitalist.

The kinship of the klan and Italian fascism is seen in the castor oil threat in the last line before the signature. The poster is anonymous except for the clue provided by "100 Per Cent Americans," which in the McAlester region means the mine operators, the bankers and their gangs.

Wilkinson Returning to British Congress

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Ellen Wilkinson, British labor M. P., who came to the United States to solicit funds for the striking miners' wives and children, is returning third class on the Aquitania. Wilkinson has been called back by important labor conferences preliminary to the British Trades Union Congress which opens Sept. 6.

Ben Tillett, secretary British Dockers' Union, is on his way to Pittsburgh and Cleveland to visit rail unions for funds for the striking British miners.

STRIKERS SEND DELEGATION TO SOVIET UNION

To Intensify Campaign For Strike Relief

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A delegation of the striking British miners, composed of ten men and six women, headed by Mrs. A. J. Cook, is leaving for the Soviet Union to conduct a campaign there for funds to add to the strike relief.

The trade unions of the Soviet Union have already contributed some $2,700,000, and with the aid of the delegation the continuous campaign carried on by the Russian unions will be intensified.

Following the refusal of the government to listen to the miners' proposals for settlement, the Miners' Federation has decided to call a meeting of the full membership of its executive committee to consult with the labor party's parliamentary group to determine a course of future action.

The best way—subscribe today.

Mexican Rebel, Rangel, Pardoned in Texas After Serving 13 Years of Term

General Jose Manuel Rangel is here shown with his daughter and grand children after his release from prison by Governor Ferguson of Texas. Rangel had been framed up with Chas. Cline, an American and a member of the I. W. W., and four other Mexican revolutionists in 1912 when they attempted to cross the Mexican border to assist the Madero revolution against the reactionary Diaz. They were charged with the killing of a deputy who had attempted to stop them from crossing the border. In spite of the fact the prosecution had no definite evidence on the defendants, reactionary propaganda had so prejudiced opinion against them that it was possible to impose life sentences. For years the labor movements of both countries have appealed for their release. The six prisoners were freed last week.

FAMILIES FLOCK TO MINE ENTRY IN VAIN SEARCH

41 Bodies Recovered; Three Still Trapped

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLYMER, Pa., Aug. 27. — Rescue workers have placed the death toll of yesterday's mine explosion at New York Central R. R. Co. Sample Run Mine No. 1 here at forty-four. Forty-one bodies have been recovered and leaders of the rescue crews believe three more bodies are pinioned under fallen rock and timber in the region most seriously affected by the blast. They hope to reach these bodies before night.

An improvised morgue was set up in a machine shop a mile from the scene of the blast and frantic wives and children of miners fought for a chance to identify their lost ones. The morgue was kept closed today and no positive identifications were made. Families will be admitted tomorrow.

Ten Escape.

Ten miners escaped with their lives and four more are in the Dixonville hospital mangled from the explosion and in a very critical condition.

Mine union officials state that no less than 150 children have been made fatherless by the explosion. It is the second time within the last three years that this has happened, fifty-six miners losing their lives in an explosion in the Starford mine at Shankton.

Brophy's District.

The mine is in District 2 of the United Mine Workers' Union, of which John Brophy is president, with headquarters at Clearfield, Pa. The union has so far issued no statement concerning the disaster tho one is expected at any moment.

The cause of the explosion has not yet been determined. There are both federal and state investigating committees prepared to enter the mine as soon as it is cleared of gases. All that is known now is that there was a series of terrific explosions that followed each other in rapid succession and killed every living thing in the mine save those fortunate enough to be working near the mouth of the mine.

The mine is owned by the Clearfield Coal Co. a subsidiary of the New York Central Railroad. The blast occurred at 1:30 p. m. Thursday afternoon and a total of 58 miners were trapped in the shaft.

AGENDA FOR BIG CONFERENCE OF I. L. D. ISSUED

Second Annual Gathering Here Sept. 5-6

The agenda for the second annual conference of International Labor Defense which is to take place here on September 5 and 6 at Ashland Auditorium has just been issued by the national office of I. L. D.

The delegates to the conference will hear reports on the work of the organization since its inception on June 28, 1925. A review of the situation with regards to class war prisoners today in America, of cases that are pending, of political persecutions in Europe and other capitalist nations, the work of I. L. D. in providing prison relief and in publishing propaganda for labor defense will sum up the first day of the conference. The manifesto of the conference to all workers in America will also be taken up on that day.

Organization Reports.

The second day of the conference will be occupied with the reports and discussions on the more organization problems of I. L. D. in the coming period. The agenda in full is as follows:

AGENDA

Second Annual Conference of International Labor Defense, Ashland Auditorium, September 5 and 6, 1926.

GENERAL CONFERENCE—First Day

1. Report of national executive committee on past work and future aims.
2. Report on pending cases of class persecution.
3. International Situation — White terror in other capitalist countries.
4. The organization of systematic relief for prisoners and dependents.
5. Publicity and propaganda.

(Continued on page 2.)

RAIL UNIONS TRAPPED INTO ARBITRATION

Demands Sidetracked by Mediation Board

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The federal mediation board, created by the Watson-Parker rail labor law and appointed by Coolidge, has announced thru Colonel Samuel E. Winslow, that an agreement to arbitrate their wage demands has been signed by the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors with the representatives of fifty eastern railway companies.

According to Winslow, the arbitration agreement leaves the mediation board out of the case, except for aiding in the arbitration board being established.

D. L. Cease of Cleveland, editor of the Trainmen's Journal, and E. F. Curtis of Cedar Rapids, general secretary of the Conductors, will represent the two unions on the board of arbitration. The railway companies will soon name two representatives and the four will name a fifth member of the arbitration board. If they cannot agree on the fifth member, the federal mediation board will name him.

The arbitration agreement was signed by W. G. Lee, president of the B. of R. T., L. E. Sheppard, president of the O. of R. C., and John G. Walber, vice-president of the New York Central and chairman of the conference board of eastern railroads.

"All parties interested," says Winslow, "willingly agreed at the request of the board of mediation, to arbitration proceedings as provided by law. Arbitration proceedings will be in New York at a time and place to be hereafter determined."

U. S. Planes to Circle South America In Preparation for Future War Flights

The chief purpose of the expedition of the United States army planes to South Amreica is to chart air-ways for future guidance of ships of the air. In view of the large holdings and interests of United States capitalists in Latin America this does not seem strange at all. The map shows the probable route. Inset is of Major General Mason Patrick, chief of the U. S. army air service. It is also interesting to note in this connection that E. Trubee Davison, the War Department assistant in charge of air service, is a well-known member of the House of Morgan.

I. L. D. Issues Agenda for Annual Defense Conference on September 15

(Continued from page 1)

6. Manifesto of conference.
7. Elections.

Organization Conference—Second Day

1. Organization problems and future tasks.
   a. Significance and role of permanent organization for Labor Defense
   b. Organization of branches.
   c. Affiliation of sympathetic organizations.
   d. Membership campaign.
   e. Conducting united front activities.
   f. Organization of campaigns.
   g. Initiation fees and dues.
   h. New literature.
2. Local organization problems:
   a. Activities and functions of local secretaries and executive committees.
   b. Activities of branches.
   c. Affiliation of sympathetic organizations.
   d. Raising funds.
   e. Defense of local cases.
   f. Building up local lists.
   g. Charters for branches.
   h. Organizing and advertising meetings.
   i. Literature agents— Circulation of the Labor Defender.
   j. Local reports and picturs for Labor Defender.
3. The language problem and forms and methods of organization.
4. Financial accounting and control.
5. Organization bulletin.
6. Constitution.

BROOKLYN WORKERS CELEBRATE SEVENTH YEAR OF PARTY LIFE

Brooklyn section (No. 6) of the Workers (Communist) Party will celebrate the seventh anniversary of our party at a mass meting which will take place on Friday, Sept. 3, 8 p. m., at Royal Palace Hall, 16 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Comrade Ben Gitlow will deliver a lecture on the role of the Communist Party in the class struggle.

There also will be a musical program: Mandolin orchestra, violinist and a famous singer.

Workers of Brooklyn are invited to attend this mass meeting and join hands in the celebration of the seventh anniversary of the revolutionary party of the proletariat.

Remember September 31

EVERYBODY
TO THE GARDEN CITY GROVE
on
Sunday, August 29
at the
LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS'
PICNIC
Baseball Game and Charleston Contest
and other Amusements that you like.
Music by the Melody Syncopators
Admission—In Advance 35c At the Gate 50c
Auspices, Chicago Joint Board of the I. L. G. W. U.

Harry M. Daugherty Faces Trial Again For Teapot Dome

HARRY M. DAUGHERTY.

The former leader of the "Ohio Gang" and attorney general in the Harding cabinet is slated to stand trial on Sept. 7 on charges of "defrauding the government of its rights and functions." The "Tea Pot Dome Scandal" was soon hushed up by very powerful forces who are interested, perhaps for the same reason, in seeing to it that Harry doesn't suffer enough to do too much talking.

Youth Dance to Aid British Coal Miners

A dance to raise funds for the British striking miners arranged by the youth committee for British Miners' Relief will be held on Saturday, Aug. the 28th, 8 p. m. at the Douglas Park Refectory.

The next meeting of this committee will be held on Monday, August the 30th at 8 p. m. at 3322 Douglas Blvd. 8 p. m. All youth organizations are invited to send delegates.

SECRETARIES, ATTENTION!

When making returns to the National Office for the special assessment stamps—particularly the secretaries from District 2—will you give number of invoice or give name and address of the comrade who received and was personally charged for the stamps in May? Unless you do so we cannot give proper credit on our books. District organizers, please comply. To give unit identification is not enough.

Accounts and Supplies Dept.

FURRIERS' BOOKS TURNED OVER TO HOSTILE PROBERS

(Continued from page 1)

was taken because the situation within the union is extraordinary. Gold asks in what respect is it so extraordinary that the A. F. of L. departs from its traditional policy of international union autonomy when the union constitution provides necessary machinery for consideration of any internal union situation.

Proud of Strike Victory.

"We are proud of our achievements" in the strike "that won material gains for the workers, strengthened the control of the union over the industry and established the 40-hour week," Gold tells Green. "The victory was won at a time when wage cutting, speeding up, the institution of company unionism, etc., were the order of the day as far as the open-shoppers were concerned. We have nothing to be ashamed of as far as our record is concerned. We desire to record for the benefit of the entire labor movement the strategy employed and the methods used that brought us such a notable victory."

Hostile Investigators.

Green says that the investigating committee cannot be enlarged, as the present one has already been proceeding with the work. The committee is: Matthew Woll, A. F. of L. vice-president, chairman; Hugh Frayne, A. F. of L. general organizer; Edward F. McGrady, A. F. of L. organizer and legislative agent; John Sullivan, president New York State Federation of Labor, and Joseph Ryan, president New York City central labor body.

Woll is a member of the National Civic Federation headed by the red-baiting Ralph Easley. Woll himself has led attacks upon left wing and progressive delegates and measures at A. F. of L. conventions. Other committee members are known conservatives. Frayne is particularly objectionable to the joint board because he tried to have the strikers accept the "eight points" compromise agreement which gave the workers less than their final settlement. Gold mentions Frayne's activities to Green and insists that the committee cannot be impartial with him included.

Aimed at Progressive Leaders.

"After the most careful and deliberate consideration of all the issues involved in the investigation, we have come to the conclusion that the investigation is directed against the militant and progressive leadership which conducted a splendid strike," Gold tells Green. "It would be an outrageous proceeding, a procedure to be condemned by the entire organized labor movement, if this investigation is prompted by a desire to punish and discredit this militant leadership on account of their success in this respect."

Will Appeal Star Chamber Action.

Appeal will be taken by the joint board to the A. F. of L. convention, Gold states. The full correspondence between Green and Gold is being circulated among unions thruout the country and sent to the labor press. The joint board asked Green to make the committee's investigation public instead of "star chamber." The letter of New York fur shop chairmen to Green is included in the correspondence. The shop chairmen's letter tells briefly of old and new conditions in the union and approve the joint board action. The resolution passed by a mass meeting of fur workers endorsing their joint board is appended.

A. F. of L. Heads Debate Jurisdiction Problems

(Continued from page 1)

character, so it comes under their jurisdiction.

Federation spokesmen admit that this single case is only a symptom of a pressing problem of great importance, brought on by the revolutionary changes in industry in the last 20 years, and the council fears to bring in hasty decisions in view of the increasing jurisdictional conflicts flowing from changes in the labor structure of industry, in which the present craft demarcation of the federation structure cannot fit without serious conflict.

Travel in Army Cars.

The council finally said farewell to its hosts of the United States Army. Colonel C. B. Ross, Coast Artillery Corps, brought President William Green and his associates from Plattsburg, N. Y., in government cars to Montreal. They were escorted by State Troopers Vaine and Moller of the Troy (N. Y.) troop, who were specially assigned by Governor Smith and have accompanied the labor leaders ever since their arrival in New York state to accept the invitation of Secretary of War Davis to inspect the Citizens' Military Training Camp.

Two Killed in Wall Collapse.

Two workers were killed and a third probably fatally injured when a wall of the Union Cold Storage Company building here collapsed as wreckers were at work on the building.

Communism in America, After Seven Years Is More Defiant Than Ever

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, Communists in the United States, cheered by the comradely greetings of Communists the world over, will celebrate the Seventh Anniversary of the unfolding of the Communist International's standards in this country. It was on Sept. 1, 1919, with the breaking away of the left wing from the socialist party, that the American section of the world Communist movement planted the banner of Leninism at Chicago, in the center of Wall Street's empire, and called on all labor to rally for the revolutionary struggle that will usher in workers' rule to supplant the social order of the Morgans and Rockefellers, the Mellons and the Fords.

• • •

THE pseudo-Marxists of the socialist party claimed there was no room for a Communist Party in the United States.

"Ship or shoot!" the Communists, was the slogan of the master class spokesmen, who sensed that Communism could get a foothold even on American soil. Therefore, they must find some effective way for its elimination. So they recommended the weapons of deportation or the firing squad.

"Drive them out of the unions!" was the edict of the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor, that was adopted later by the anarcho-syndicalist officialdom of the Industrial Workers of the World.

• • •

The enemies of Communism in America go into eclipse but the Communist movement grows ever stronger. Ever since the day that the Communist elements left the socialist party, that organization of Berger-Hillquit social-democrats has continued to fade and gradually disappear. J. Mitchell Palmer, the attorney general in Wilson's cabinet, who launched the "red raids" against the Communists in January, 1920, is heard of no more, along with Chicago's former state's attorney, Maclay Hoyne, whom the exploiters paid $60,000 to drive the Communists out of the nation's second largest city. Harry M. Daugherty, the attorney general who followed Palmer in the republican regime of Warren G. Harding, has disappeared engulfed in disgrace. Even his capitalist masters had no more use for him, following exposures of wholesale graft and corruption in his department of the government. With him went the star sleuth of the Daugherty red-baiting crew, William J. Burns, himself, best known in his stellar role of frame-up artist and successor of the Pinkertons in the employers' war upon America's workers. By way of epilogue, one might just barely mention Jacob Spolansky, ally of Burns in the raids upon the Communist Party convention at Bridgeman, Mich., in the summer of 1922, but who now seeks to hide his insignificant identity as a stoolpigeon of the struck textile mill owners of Passaic, New Jersey. Sam Gompers, who during the closing years of his life sought to extend his attack on the Communists in the American Federation of Labor to the Mexican and the Pan-American Federations of Labor, is gone. William H. Johnston, who used his position as president of the International Association of Machinists in an attempt to drive the Communists out of the union, has himself surrendered his position, following Benjamin Schlesinger, once president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union into a similar and much deserved retirement.

• • •

It was nearly two years after the November, 1917, Bolshevik revolution in Russia that the party of Communism sprang into life in the United States. The Communist International had already come into existence at its first congress held in March, 1919, in Moscow. The socialists in the United States, as in other lands, still held desperately to the hope that Soviet rule would somehow crumble and the Communist parties in the various lands with the Communist International would wither away. Thus Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish socialist daily, The Forward, returned in those days from one of his numerous trips to Europe and predicted especially the collapse of the German Communist Party. Since all their predictions and prophecies came to naught, the socialists grew frantic in their desperation and turned their attack against every agency that sought to aid the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union in their work of reconstruction. Thus The Forward with its ally, The New York Call, later the New Leader, directed repeated and malicious onslaughts against the Friends of Soviet Russia during the famine period 1921-22 in the hope of discrediting the Communists and Communism in this country. Later they developed their campaign into vicious expulsion policies in those unions where they were in power.

• • •

Similarly the government seized upon the occasion of the shopmen's strike on the railroads in August, 1922, —to launch its raid against the Communist Party convention at Bridgeman, Mich., arresting many and returning indictments against scores of the party's representative spokesmen. The government officials heralded this raid as the final official act in stamping out Communism in America.

The Communist Party, however, wrecked the self-complacency of the government by courageously ending its own illegal existence, that dated from the Palmer raids of January, two years before, and establishing the open Workers Party as the organized expression of Communism in the United States.

The party showed its virility by raising sufficient funds, in addition to all the other heavy demands placed upon it, to start the first English language Communist daily, The DAILY WORKER, that came into being January 13, 1923, less than half a year after the Bridgeman raid, and that is now rapidly approaching its fourth anniversary.

• • •

The party has been intensely active in the parliamentary campaigns. Practically alone it has waged the struggle for independent political action, carrying the burden when the socialists and so-called farmer-laborites deserted practically en masse to the LaFollette bourgeois third party campaign in 1924. It was in 1924 that the American Communist movement for the first time had national candidates, for president and vice-president in the field, just as this year it strives to enter the congressional elections on as large a scale as possible with an election program stating the Communist attitude on all the vital problems of the day.

• • •

The Communists not only retain their foothold in the unions, but their numbers and their influence is rapidly growing in the ranks of organized labor. The socialists raised the issue of Communism in the recent successful strike of the Furriers in New York City. The attack on the Communists has been repeated in the present struggle of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in New York City. The socialists joined the mill owners, the government and the reactionary officials of the American Federation of Labor, in raising the Communist issue in the strike of the Passaic textile workers. This is only a reflection of the growing admission that Communists are gaining influence over larger masses of the American working class, not only over those organized in the trade unions, but over the unorganized as well, an increasing threat to the rule of reaction.

• • •

Thus Communism develops in the rich soil of the world's greatest imperialist power. Its organized expression, the Workers (Communist) Party, develops in the common struggle with the Communist Parties leading the workers in other countries for the overthrow of capitalism. It grows as it fights for imperialism's subject and semi-subject colonial peoples. It becomes the mass party of American labor as it wins the broadest influence over labor engaged in the bitter class struggle in the home country, right here in the United States.

• • •

Seven glorious chapters, recording great sacrifice and brilliant progress for American Communism, have been written in this country during the seven years' existence of the American Communist movement. Another glorious chapter will be written during the coming year with the American party emerging successfully from its reorganization on the street and shop nucleus basis which will gradually develop closer contacts for it among wider masses of workers accepting its leadership and direction in their struggle for emancipation.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

nationally known theosophist, who has arrived in this country with a handsome young sheik who may take Valentino's place in the affections of the love-lorn if he has the will and a good manager. Annie is his press agent, and she is a whopper. What made Krishnamurti famous was the theory expounded by Mrs. Besant that his body was about to be occupied by christ, who is somewhat disappointed over the results of his former tenancy of the body of Jesus.

• • •

MRS. BESANT does not claim that christ has already entered her young Hindoo's body. But she claims that he is liable to take the jump any moment. The tenement is now ready for occupancy. When christ enters Krishnamurti will take a walk for himself or, in other words, will disappear. What will strut around looking for all the world like Krish will be christ. Mrs. Besant holds that Jesus was not born of a virgin thru the instrumentality of christ disguised as a dove, but that christ entered him when he was thirty years old, having a clean, pure body, something as rare then as now.

• • •

THIS theory beats christian science to the ropes. Christian scientists tell you quite coolly that there is no such thing as life or death, time or sickness. Matter has no existence for them. Yet they consume their share of whatever food is produced and do not spurn such material things as clothes. I was present at a trial in Massachusetts some years ago where two groups of "scientists" battled for possession of valuable christian science property. Mrs. Mary (Mother) Eddy, had the attention of a good physician during her last illness, and she lived very well materially during her life at the expense of the more sapheaded "scientists."

• • •

PASSENGERS on board the Majestic which took Krishnamurti to this country say that the incipient christ displayed as many characteristics of normal humanity as less toted young gods and goddesses aboard. Under the romantic influence of a summer moonlight the handsome Hindoo acted more like the god of love than a new edition of the frigid Nazarene. But perhaps we have been mistaken about Jesus. According to Bruce Barton, he was as jolly as a rotarian at an Elk stagg party.

Electrocute a Miner But Claim Death Due to Collapse of Heart

(Special to The Daily Worker)

AVELLA, Pa., Aug. 27. — One Costanzi, owner of a mine near Wheelington, W. Va., deliberately concealed the fact that one of his workers, Giovanno Perricci, was killed by electric power thru the fault of the mine management on August 18, and did not merely die of heart disease, as was officially stated, say the investigating committee, composed of the dead man's cousin, Angelo Anguillo, and two non-relatives, Geiouechino Lombardi of Wheeling and Santy Galiano of Avella, Pa.

Perrici was buried August 21 and Galiano had charge of the funeral. He was suspicious of the method of death and the investigation in which he took part discovered that Perrici did not die outside the mine of heart failure, as the company announced, but was seen by workers going along the gallery to leave the mine at the end of the shift. When he was about 150 feet from the entrance a motor passed him with a string of empty cars, and the mine is so narrow here that he had to stand against the wall, and there brushed the electric wire.

The motorman saw him fall, stopped the train, put him on it and carried him outside.

Perrici had been working for the company for two years and the employer had no complaints to make. He did not, however, on that account allow any of the men to take a day off and attend the funeral.

The mine owner refuses to pay any compensation.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

INTERESTING LECTURES BY PITTSBURGH NUCLEUS

Pittsburgh, Pa., Street Nucleus No. 2 is arranging to hold several educational meetings with the following schedule:

August 31, A. Jakira will speak on "The Religious War in Mexico."

Sept. 11, D. E. Early on "The Lessons of the British General Strike."

Sept. 21, J. Mankin on "One Hundred and Fifty Years of American Inpendence."

Oct. 5, S. Gusakoff on "Obstacles to the World Revolution."

Admission is free to all of these lectures, and the public is invited. They will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller street.

T. U. E. L.
SIXTH ANNUAL
LABOR DAY
PICNIC
TO BE HELD
SUNDAY, SEPT. 5th
At
Stickney Park Grove
Sports – Refreshments – Games
Good Music
Dancing from 2:30 to 8:30 P. M.
Speaker: REBECCA GRECHT
Organizer for Passaic Strikers' Relief.
Rain or shine a good time. Plenty of tables.
A large shady grove—an ideal place for a family picnic.
Tickets 50c Children Free
HOW TO GET THERE—Take 22nd Street car to end of line, then take Lyons-Berwyn car to Ogden and Harlem Avenues. Walk five blocks south.

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

NO PROGRESS SHOWN BY N. Y. STATE LABOR

Convention Lacks Real Policy of Struggle

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Yesterday's session of the convention of the New York State Federation of Labor adjourned after adopting without a word of discussion the legislative program submitted by the machine-picked committee.

A Legislative Program.

This report, which ends with thanks being given by the convention to Governor Al Smith, declares of "reasonable" legislation to restrain courts from issuing injunctions in labor disputes, provides for certain changes in the compensation law and state development of water power, also endorses the action of the executive in supporting such legislation as an amendment increasing the salary of the governor.

Earlier, the convention—also without discussion—raised the salaries of the federation president and secretary to $7,000, a raise of $1,000.

Oppose Communists.

Only a slight discussion took place on a resolution supporting the Brookwood college. A. J. Muste of Brookwood spoke, and was supported by a delegate who stated that "Communists are educating the workers and we must, too, if we are successfully to oppose them."

Events earlier in the day developed the charge that the associated industry, or open shop, is behind the creation of a special committee to revive the labor laws.

No Program Against Company Unions

Company unions have been mentioned by nearly all speakers, but nothing has so far been done to develop a program against this menace to organized labor. The convention will meet today in executive session to nominate officers for the coming year and is expected to adjourn at an early hour.

Workers Can't Picket But Bosses May Incite

WINNIPEG—(FP)—While peaceful picketing is illegal for the working class of Canada it appears to be permissible for members of the employing class to publicly advocate the lynching of labor agitators. At a booster's meeting a while ago in Winnipeg Mayor Webb, as a means of putting down wages and bringing prosperity, loudly asserted:

"We ought to take these agitators and throw them in the Red river."

When complaint was made to the courts against this public incitement to violence, judge MacDonald, son of a former premier of Canada, held Webb should not be punished. His view was that when a public official is speaking more or less politically of internal infection, of which the public should be warned, and to an audience of the distinguished and responsible character the mayor addressed, his words cannot be treated as the words of an agitator inciting an irresponsible and excited mob to violent extremes.

Mayor Webb has found himself famous somewhat like the now forgotten Ole Hanson, and has been visiting other cities, speaking like a little Mussolini.

"We have got to fight for the things we fought for in the great war," he cries. "Not that I am against labor. I'm for labor, honest-to-god labor. But we've got to get rid of the agitators who stir up discontent, if we are going to have prosperity."

Unemployment In Australia.

SYDNEY—(FP)—Unemployment is on the increase throughout Australia. Many relief works have been opened by the government to absorb the jobless and efforts are being made to keep them out of the cities. There is little industrial trouble, disputes in existence being of a sectional nature and not involving many men.

WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

6:00 to 7:00—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins; instrumental solos.

7:00 to 7:30—The Florentine String Trio, dinner music.

7:30 to 8:30—Johnson Sisters, harmony songs; Hickey & Johnson, Hawaiians; WCFL Ensemble.

8:30 to 10:00—Marian & Jim Jordan; A. Altman, Clinton Keithly, Walter Hirsch, songs of today.

10:00 to 11:00—Dance music from the Municipal Pier Auditorium, Chas. Cook's Orchestra.

SUNDAY, AUG. 29.

3:00 to 5:00 p. m.—Band Concert from the Municipal Pier Auditorium, Goldsmith's Orchestra.

WITH THE LABOR PRESS

(More than 500 trade union papers—official organs of national and international unions, state federations of labor, district councils, central labor bodies and local unions—advocate correct, partially correct, or incorrect policies, voice poorly or well, represent or misrepresent, the opinions of the rank and file of the trade union movement. This is the field in which our party must conduct most of its work and it is a field of activity about which we must of necessity have the most detailed and accurate information.

The publication in this department of editorial comment from the trade union press does not mean necessarily that we are in agreement with it. We publish this material to inform our readers of the trend of thought expressed in the labor press and when necessary such editorial expressions will be accompanied by our own comment.—Editor's Note.)

SCABS IN PLUS FOURS.

"Monocled men and fashionably dressed women who were endeavoring to make themselves useful, apparently for the first time in their lives"—that is how President Dobbie of the British railwaymen's union described the strikebreakers who made a comic opera of Britain's public services during the recent general strike.

We have nothing but contempt for the rich youths, who enjoying all the good things of life themselves, sink to the loathsome level of scabbing on workers, whose fight is for a bare living standard, but at the same time it is comforting to think that the British employers could get a few members of their own class to do their dirty work for them.

In America the union-fighting employers can still organize workers to scab upon workers, and Dobbie's description of the British scab sounds queer to us. But may we not also look forward to the day, with the spread of union organization, when scabs in overalls will be a thing of the past, and the scab in plus fours will himself have to rush to the rescue of his own profits?

—The Illinois Miner.

RAILROAD UNIONS TAKE FIRST STEPS TO REGAIN MEMBERSHIP STRENGTH OF WORLD WAR TIMES

A general, tho as yet rather moderate, stiffening of resistance to low wages of railway workers and losses of membership from their unions is making itself apparent. The railway department of the American Federation of Labor at its recent meeting was presented with a left wing proposal for amalgamation, a fight for a wage increase, and a joint campaign of all unions for increase in membership.

This motion did not pass as originally drafted, but most of the essential ideas were later covered by other legislation and nine railway unions with the assurance of common action on the part of some others are making the first steps toward reorganization.

$2,000 for Drive.

Chief among them are perhaps the machinists. The machinists' union has not only appropriated $25,000 for a campaign to increase membership in the railroad shops, but has assigned some organizers to the task. The machinists were hard hit by the failure of the shop crafts strike in 1922 and have had their activity hindered since by the problem of fines levied against members of the organization who went back to work when the strike collapsed but before it was officially called off. While not in any way approving of this action, progressive members of the union point out that the numbers who returned to the job are so large that to continue to bar them from union activity by prohibitive fines means virtually condemning so many followers of the trade to nonmembership that the union itself is weakened. The question is still much under discussion, but the executive council at its May session has remitted the fines, and it is very probable that the majority in the union is with them. If their action is well sustained the union will begin to more rapidly recover numerical strength.

Many to Win Back.

The convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, held last September, is on record in a mild resolution to rebuild. The fact that they have not regained more of the 150,000 members they lost during 1922 is more due to lack of energetic organisation than to any other cause, altho there are circumstances that hinder.

The Switchmen's Union of North America is in the midst of a really vigorous organization campaign, and is having success. The firemen and oilers are engaged in a national campaign that is very active and successful in some places.

The newly-elected international president of the blacksmiths, Wm. Kramer, was prominent in a recent organization conference and can be relied upon to do his best to start something in the way of a bigger union.

The newly-born Pullman Porters' Union has been making excellent progress during its short life. About 12,000 porters and maids work for the Pullman Co., and other thousands for railroads that do not take Pullman service. The union now has about 70 per cent of the Pullman porters in its ranks, and there they stick, in spite of all manner of dirty tactics on the part of the employers, which include the spreading of wild untrue rumors about the collapse of the movement or about dissension in the ranks and in spite of personal attacks on the character of the officials.

Porters Get Results.

The Pullman Porters' Union has raised wages already from $67.50 per month to $72.50. The scale it will fight to have adopted is $100 per month.

The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, which has had violent fluctuations in membership during recent years, leaping from about 5,000 members to about 150,000 during the U. S. railway administration period, and then falling to considerably less than 100,000 since then, is one of the unions that has just been given slight increases in wages. In the case of the clerks it is a very slight one, running from 1 cent per hour to three cents per hour.

Employers Expect Demand.

Many railroads, for example, the Northwestern, included in their 1926 budgets increases in railroad labor wages of a few cents per hour. These increases have not actually been granted to the workers, but the companies are making enormous profits, and the unions are demanding the increase. In the opinion of representative railroad unionists the occasion of the increase will be the first session of the new mediation board. Such an act, they say, would seem to the board good strategy, inclined to make railroad labor friendly to it, and would not hurt the bosses much. Later the raise might be taken away again if the companies strike a hard season.

It is evident to all progressives in the railroad industry that now is the time to struggle, and every effort to increase membership and raise wages will be popular with the membership of the unions and reasonably certain of success. The company union so loudly hailed as marking the end of real organized labor is about to meet its sharpest attack.

OTHER UNIONS MUST AID COAL MINERS AS OHIO MINE BARONS CHANGE TO OPEN SHOP BASIS

How far will other labor unions ally themselves with the hard-pressed coal miners of the United States in their hour of peril? With this question W. P. Helm winds up a series in the Chicago Journal of Commerce on the approaching crisis in the soft coal industry. Helm predicts the end of the central competitive field as the basis of union agreements, nonunion operation in Ohio as a possibility of the next few weeks, and a fight by the union for its very existence.

The crisis becomes imminent with the rejection by Pres. Lee Hall of the Ohio mine workers of the operator request for a joint meeting to discuss revision of the wage agreement. The situation has developed rapidly since July 14, when the Ohio Coal Operators Assn. was formed. This gives the Ohio operators an all-inclusive organization for the first time.

It Starts With Cut.

This was interpreted to Helm by an Ohio operator to mean a wage cut with or without union consent. This operator said:

"Under developments of the last 2 or 3 years of our dealings with the United Mine Workers of America it has become practically impossible to deal with that organization as now constituted and I feel that there will have to be a housecleaning all along the line in that organization and a different policy adopted.

"As to the 4-state so-called competitive district, the old central competitive field," the operator continues, "it seems to me that negotiations by that crowd are a thing of the past. The Pittsburgh district of western Pennsylvania seems to have definitely withdrawn and gone to a nonunion basis. Illinois has also organized a state association and the impression that I get is that they contemplate going their own way. Indiana has always been more or less on the fence, stepping off to whichever side seemed best for their interests. In Ohio the coal miners are in a desperate condition and I believe within the next 30 days there will be substantial progress made in nonunion operation."

Open Shop Propaganda.

This means that the union faces the culmination of the openshop drive begun right after the end of the 1922 strike when the big openshop manufacturer associations swung into line against union coal. With Ohio's 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 tons swinging toward the nonunion column, Helm points out, the U. M. W. A. could no longer pull an effective strike, for nonunion mines could provide for all the nation's requirements.

Helm feels that this is likely to be followed by a veritable spree of wage cutting, nonunion mines again cutting below union mines. He believes that the union fight for Ohio as the key state will eclipse all previous fights in bitterness and ferocity.

Jury Sits on Picket.

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—Following the first conviction of a striking union carpenter on charges of picketing, it is becoming difficult to secure juries. That the juries are picked for their anti-union proclivities is shown by the acceptance of Mrs. Bertha Rehani, who admitted that her husband was author of a book against the labor movement.

Alfred J. Galloway, business agent carpenters union, claims that recent "strike riots" have been framed by the employers.

Raincoat Workers' Organize.

BOSTON—(FP)—Instead of striking the 1,000 unionized men and women raincoat workers of Boston are waiting for the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers conference with the newly formed employers association. The raincoat workers ask a 42-hour, 5-day week, minimum scale of $44 for men operators, $35 for women, $44 for cutters, pressers and tailors, $46 for cementers, $25 for finishers.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

LOAD 15 TONS OF COAL A DAY AND BE AN 'ARTIST'

But Artists Get Only $30 a Week in Pa.

KITANNING, Pa.—(FP)—"The miner who loads 15 tons a day is an artisan and an artist," says the Allegheny River Mining Co. News, cheering the men to harder exertions in the nonunion pits of the company in Jefferson and Clearfield counties.

Prize Scissorbills

The paper publishes an Honor Tonnage Roll to encourage the fast shovel men. Clark Booher, Fred Berkhouse and James Dondry won fame the first half of July with 125 tons each.

But there were 263 men who loaded less than 50 tons each and the company reminds them that the light tonnage men are taking up room that better men ought to have.

Highest Speeders $30 a Week.

The company pays 52c a ton, with an allowance of 4c more for car pushing, compared with the 77c and extras of the union scale. At 52c plus 4c, or 56c. a ton, the 50-ton men get $28 for the first half of July, or $14 a week, less the sums checked off for powder and other expenses. The 3 honor tonnage men made a bi-weekly pay of $69 or $34.50 a week, less powder costs and other charges.

Same Wage, More Work.

The Allegheny River Mining Co. News is a give-away paper of four tiny pages that the company distributes every pay day to further the philosophy of the open shop, hard work and loading-clean-coal. It quotes with approval the recent assertion of Elbert Gary that employers are fair and labor is contented. The company is controlled by the Pittsburgh & Shawmut Railroad.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

CLEVELAND CARPENTERS GIVE AGAIN TO PASSAIC

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Aug. 27.—Carpenters' Local No. 1750, which some time ago made a donation to the Passaic strikers, took up a new collection which netted $100. This local has shown great solidarity with the Passaic strikers, and will continue to help them, especially now that they are joining the American Federation of Labor.

THOMPSON FINDS MINDANAO SOLID FOR LIBERATION

Agent of Wood Hunts for Opposition

By HARRY GANNES,
(A. A. A. I. L. Press Service.)

In the very heart of the Mindanao territory, which it is intended by the Bacon bill plans to segregate under United States domination is where Col. Carmi A. Thompson meets with the most fervid demands for independence.

While interviewing various people from every strata of the population in Cagayan, in the Moro country, Thompson was presented with the emphatic protests against the Bacon bill from such leading cities in Mindanao as Butuan, Cabadbaran and Cagayan.

These protests declared that if the Bacon bill were passed it would destroy the economic future of the Philippines.

Mindanao For Independence.

To the chagrin and surprise of the Thompson mission in Mindanao, Cebu, Bohol and adjacent territory where he least expected independence demands to disturb his vacation, he met an organized movement insistent on its demand for immediate complete, and absolute independence from the United States.

In Cebu and Dumaguete he was overwhelmed by the mass character of the independence movement. Not only did he meet with expression for freedom on behalf of the politicians but the workers and peasants everywhere pushed the slogan.

Want It Right Away.

"The longing for independence is the most distinct impression received by Col. Thompson and his party," said Parke Brown in a cable to the Tribune Press Service from Dumaguete, within the very territory so carefully outlined by Bacon for permanent retention by the American rubber trusts.

No matter where the Thompson mission went it was greeted with the cry of "Immediate Independence!"

Youth Against Imperialism.

Especially in evidence in Cebu and Bohol were the Filipino Independence Youth groups which are among the most active propagandists and supporters of the break from United States imperialism. Everywhere Thompson found the Filipino youth fired with a desire to break from the oppressive U. S. rule typified by Governor General Wood.

Referring to the youth independence movement one capitalist correspondent said: "This change (the demand of Filipinos in Moroland for independence) may be due to the rapid development of the independence movement among the youth. It is taught in the schools and so reaches all the girls and boys. A majority of the school teachers are believed to be anti-American (the correspondent really means anti-imperialist). A recent feature is the establishment of clubs in the schools for independence work."

• • •

Wood's Agent Hunts Trouble.

MANILA, P. I., Aug. 27.—As Col. George Langhorne of Governor General Wood's staff accompanies Col. Carmi Thompson, emissary of Coolidge on his "investigation tour" of the Philippine Islands, Langhorne searches everywhere to rake up something to show that the Filipinos are "not prepared" for independence.

In the province of Agusan in northern Mindanao, where for centuries the more civilized Visayans have been absorbing and mixing with the primitive tribe of Manobos, the provincial laws of 1919 provided for dealing with remnants of the Manobo tribe who are alleged to roam about living by petty thievery.

What About U. S. Vagrants?

When Col. Thompson's party arrived at the city of Butuan, General Wood's agent, Col. Langhorne, hunted up something to show why the Filipinos should not rule themselves. He found several Manobo tribesmen in jail for vagrancy. Why this should have been a mark of a backward people is hard to understand, since every city in the United States never lacks a jail full of "vagrants." But to Col. Langhorne it was a symbol of "repression of the Manobos by the Visayan Filipinos."

Assuming an air of righteous wrath, Langhorne wired to General Wood for pardons to be granted to the oppressed Manobos.

Strike In Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. H.—(FP)—When the 12 workers of the carding department at Wyandotte Worsted Co. struck for $3 more pay per week, the mill shut down, throwing 100 workers out of jobs. Carders get up to $19 a week.

A NEW NOVEL — OIL

By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

When "Bunny" Ross, son of J. Arnold Ross, California oil operator, is thirteen years old, he goes with Dad to Beach City to sign an oil lease. There he meets Paul Watkins, near his own age who had run away from his father's poor ranch in the San Elido Valley because the family were "holy rollers." His brother Eli is a cripple who has fits and "heals" people. From time to time Bunny hears from Paul and sends money to his family. In the meantime Bunny is learning the oil business with his Dad who, along with other oil operators is profiting by the war that had broken out in Europe. Bunny persuades his Dad to go for a quail hunting trip to San Elido Valley. There they meet the Watkins family and Bunny becomes acquainted with Paul's sister, Ruth, whom he likes. While hunting, they locate oil on the ranch and Dad wheedles it out of old Watkins and also buys adjacent property secretly. In the meantime Bunny starts to high school at Beach City and falls in love with a fellow student, Rose Taintor. When they are ready to drill Bunny and Dad go back to the ranch to direct the work. They persuade Paul to come to live with them and work as a carpenter. Paul had been living with a lawyer who took an interest in him and left him a legacy of books when died. Paul and Ruth live in a shack near the well sight. Eventually the well is begun and Eli, now turned prophet and the pet of wealthy adherents to the faith, makes a blessing as the drilling begins. Bunny goes back to school and finds himself tiring of Rose Taintor. But soon the glad news comes that Bunny's well in the San Elido Valley has struck oil lands. A new field is started. As Bunny and Dad watch the drilling the oil suddenly pours out in a great jet—and it catches fire. Everyone runs for their lives. Dad drives in great haste to town—for dynamite. He returns and the blast is quickly gotten ready. When the charge is set off, the blaze is snuffed out and the well saved. Bunny is a millionaire ten times over. The boy is now eighteen years old and begins to worry about the administration of his field, now grown to 14 derricks. He begins also to wonder about the relations between capital and labor and asks his Dad some emburrassing questions concerning his relationship to his workers. In the meantime war with Germany looms and at the the same time the men in the oil field under the inspiration of an organizer for the Oil Workers' Union, named Tom Axton, prepare to strike for an eight-hour day and a raise in wages. Dad attends a meeting of the federation and realizes he has no chance to buck up against the huge combine he faces there in attempting to advance the interests of the men. The strike is called and Dad, along with the rest of the operators, takes the thugs and guards supplied by the association to "protect property."

• • • •

Bunny drove to town and wandered about to see he sights, but none of them brought happiness to him. He could not see Paul, for Paul was hard at work in the strike headquarters, and Bunny could not go there, because it would not look right, somebody might think he was spying. No longer was Bunny the young oil prince, flattered and admired by all; he was an enemy, and read hostility in men's glances, even where there might be none. He was in the position of a soldier in an army, who feels that his cause is unjust, and has no stomach for the fight—yet it is hard to wish one's self defeat!

On Sunday morning the sun was shining, and never had Bunny seen such crowds in Paradise. Eli was holding a service in the grove alongside his new "tabernacle," and was telling the strikers that if only they would have faith in the Holy Spirit, they need not worry about their wages, there was the miracle of the loves and fishes, and was not their Heavenly Father able to feed them if they would trust him? Some believed this, and shouted "Amen"; others jeered, and went off to the playground at the school-house, where the union was holding a meeting for those who believed that wages were necessary. Bunny went there, and heard Paul make his first speech. It was a great sensation to Bunny, and in fact, to the whole town; a picturesque situation, you must admit—the two Watkins boys, the rival prodigies of the neighborhood, making speeches at the same time, and preaching diametrically opposite doctrines.

It must be said on behalf of Eli that he did not deliberately oppose the strike, and probably never clearly understood how his doctrine was likely to aid the Employers' Federation. His sisters were baking bread for the strikers, working hard with their physical hands kneading physical dough—and all the while Eli was proclaiming that he could make magical miraculous bread, whole baskets of it, by the agency of prayer. Why didn't he do it, jeered the skeptics; and Eli answered that it was because of their lack of faith. But they said it was up to him to begin; and the production of one single loaf of bread by the Bible method would multiply faith a million-fold, and bring the whole organzed labor movement into the Church of the Third Revelation!

Paul had a deep, mature voice, and a slow, impressive way of speaking. He was a good orator, for the very reason that he knew none of the tricks, but was entirely wrapped up in what he had to say. There was a struggle impending over the issue of the re-opening of the wells, and Paul had been consulting lawyers, and told the strikers exactly what they had a right to do, and what they must refrain from doing. They would maintain their legal rights, but not weaken their case by committing the least breach of the law, and giving their enemies a chance to put them in the wrong. The whole future was at stake, and the future of their wives and children; if they could win the three-shift day, they would have leisure to study and think, and raise their own status, and keep their children longer in school. That was the real issue in this strike, and if democracy did not mean that, it had no meaning, and talk about patriotism was buncombe. The vast throng cheered Paul, and Bunny could hardly keep from cheering also, and went away feeling cheap, and utterly out of harmony with life. He had time to think it over on the long drive back to Beach City by himself; he did not get in until midnight, and all the way he heard Paul's voice above the hum of the engine, challenging everything that Bunny thought he believed!

(To be continued)

GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

GRIGER & NOVAK
GENTS FURNISHING and
MERCHANT TAILORS
Union Merchandise
1934 West Chicago Avenue
(Cor. Winchester)
Phone Humboldt 2707

Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?

Every reader around New York should attend the
Daily Worker Picnic
SUNDAY, SEPT. 5
Edenwald Park, New York
(No admission charge)
Take Third Ave. "L" to 133rd Street or Lexington Ave. Subway to 180th Street. Transfer to Westchester Railroad. Get off at Dyer Ave. (Fare 7c.)
Auspices: Daily Worker Builders' Club, 108 East 14th Street, New York City

SEMINARY TAILORS
CLEANERS & DYERS
Pressing—Repairing—Remodeling
Hats cleaned and blocked—Shoe Shining Parlor—Laundry
All Our Work Guaranteed. We Call for and Deliver.
812-14 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Phone Lincoln 3141

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on their dental work.
DR. M. RASNICK
DENTIST
2050 Center Ave., Cor. Errin St
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4713

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail (in Chicago only): $8.00 per year $4.50 six months $2.50 three months
By mail (outside of Chicago): $6.00 per year $3.50 six months $2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE .... Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB .... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.
290
Advertising rates on application.

Russian News in the Chicago Tribune

Our notorious contemporary, the *Chicago Tribune,* waxes editorially virtuous over its decision not to maintain any correspondents in the Soviet Union "as long as the Soviet continues its censorship and its bureaus of false information." The result of this "defying of a whole government," as the *Tribune* modestly puts it, is that the "truth" about Russia is regularly given in its columns.

The occasion for the editorial is a supposed saving of millions of dollars to American and Canadian wheat growers by the *Tribune* which had some time ago said that the reports that Russia would export six hundred million bushels of wheat were untrue. The inference is that this report enamated from Russia and that the *Tribune,* with its superior knowledge of the situation, gleaned from careful observance of conditions from afar, had ridiculed the report from its inception.

The truth of the matter is this:

The original report emanated neither from Moscow nor Leningrad but from RIGA. The report was ridiculous on the face of it, especially in view of the fact that Soviet official estimates, cabled to various papers thruout the world, were for an entire Russian crop of some 660,000,000 bushels. The sweet sanctimoniousness of the Tribune is especially funny in this case when it is known that its chief source of cabled news about conditions and events in the Soviet Union comes regularly out of Riga, where it maintains a correspondent who upholds the tradition of the Tribune, one Donald Day, who is, by and large, the most unreliable tippler in newspaperdom.

Another contemporary, the *Chicago Daily News,* takes occasion to remark judiciously: *"Misinformation about Russia originates outside of Russia—in Berlin, Bucharest, Warsaw, the northern border towns, particlularly Riga, a veritable mendacity mill so far as the Soviet republic is concerned."* It is not without significance that the news one reads in the *Tribune* about Russia almost always comes from one of the cities mentioned by the *News.*

The *Tribune's* claim to truth is taken seriously nowhere except in the environs of Chicago's Gold Coast. It was only a couple of weeks ago that the columns of this rag were blazing away with reports about the "situation in Russia." With the aid of Donald Day, its Riga reporter, it had Stalin shooting Trotsky with one hand and imprisoning Zinoviev with the other. It led armies, directed by Kamenev and its Bucharest correspondent, to victory on the first page, only to have them overwhelmed by defeat on page seven with the aid of a cabled "special story" from Helsingfors. It calmly strangled Stalin with a wireless message from its Lisbon correspondent and put him at the head of an insurrectionary army bombarding the Kremlin with the obliging help of a Warsaw scribe. Only after two weeks of hectic tales about revolution, rapine and repression in Russia, did it print, obscurely, a story from a *Moscow* correspondent of the Associated Press which expressed surprise at the stories about trouble in Russia and declared that the country was as peaceful as Oscaloosa, Louisiana, on a Sunday morning.

The virtue of veracity that the *Tribune* parades is astonishingly reminding of the old poet who piped: "Methinks the lady doth protest too much."

Woll Gives More Aid to the Passaic Mill Owners

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, from his Montreal hotel, denounces Senator Borah for his efforts in behalf of the Passaic strikers, *but has not one word to say about the mill owners who, after having refused to deal with the A. F. of L. union which the strikers have formed, are trying to organize a company union* and have appointed as their mediation committee two priests, the president of the Passaic Bar Association and a former district judge.

Woll says that the investigation into the profits of the textile barons and their connection with the high tariff on fabrics is looked upon by the A. F. of L. executive council as an entering wedge for government intervention in labor disputes. But the hypocritical character of this statement is apparent when it is remembered that Woll recently wrote an article in which he called upon Secretary of Commerce Hoover to head a conference for "saving waste in industry." It is obvious that Woll's principal objection to Borah's intervention in the Passaic strike is that it so far has tended to help the strikers and weaken the position of the mill barons.

When the *American Federationist* cancels the advertisement it is carrying for the unfair Botany Mills, when the executive council calls upon labor to render the maximum support to the strikers and ceases its open sabotage of the strike while textile workers, men, women and children, are being clubbed down in the streets by the mill owners' police, honest workers may begin to pay a little attention to the warnings of Woll.

At present they are nothing more or less than aid and comfort to the owners of the worst slave-driving institutions in the United States—the textile mills of Passaic.

If Woll is trying to prove to American workers that nothing short of the complete surrender of the Passaic strikers will please the executive council he is succeeding admirably.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
in the Chicago Section of the
Novy Mir (Новый Мир)
The Only Russian Communist Weekly in the U. S.

The Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank, the T. U. E. L., the Y. W. L., the I. L. D. and private business people are doing it and get results.

Why Not Your Organization?

Send in your ad to the
CHICAGO OFFICE NOVY MIR
1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Illinois

"Education" in the Training Camps

"Citizenship Course" Is a Soldier Course—The Red Peril—Plain Talk About Imperialist War—The "Liberty and Democracy" Gag—"We Ar e Always Unprepared"—Law and Order.

By THURBER LEWIS

In this fifth of a series of articles on military training in this country with especial regard for the summer training camps and training in schools and colleges the writer examines just what is meant by the "citizenship courses" advertised by the War Department to accompany the training given. The investigation is based upon a persual of the courses prepared under the supervision of the War Department for use in the camps. They reveal that the main object, even of the course in so-called citizenship is to manufacture soldier minds and not citizen minds. The War Department is interested in troops not voters.

WHILE most of the time of "citizen soldiers" at Citizens' Military Training Camps is taken up with strictly military routine such as drill, inspection, fatigue etc., there is a limited period devoted each of the thirty days of the term to sports and "citizenship training." We have already had occasion to show that these non-military occupations come to take up less time as the student advances in his course of training from the first to the fourth year when he becomes eligable for the reserves. We are interested now in showing in what consists these citizenship courses and what object the war department has in introducing them into the training.

The Main Object.

ONE would be naive indeed to believe the publicity of the war department that says the C. M. T. C.'s are operated for the primary object of making strong men and good citizens out of the recruits that agree to go to camp for thirty days. Most assuredly the war department is the last to believe this. If the camps had any other end in view but the making of soldiers you can depend upon it that they would long since have passed into the jurisdiction of some other branch of the government.

So that one approaches the "course in citizenship" with a suspicion that citizenship is not its primary object.

Mimeographed Courses.

I HAVE before me two mimeographed courses in citizenship for the use of officers in instructing classes at the camps. One is of 38 pages the other of 50. One is a special outline for courses to be given to the C. M. T. C. unit at Camp Custer, Mich., and is unsigned except by the Camp Commander, a brigadier general of no very great note who need not be suspected of having written it. In all likelihood it was prepared in Washington. The other, the 50 page course, is by Maj. Chas. A. Stokes of the 17th U. S. Infantry and appears to be written for use thruout the nine army corps areas by the company commanders of C. M. T. C. units as a sort of mine for suggestion and guide in giving "citizenship instruction."

Before we begin to examine these two very interesting documents it is amusing to note that much of the material in them has nothing whatever to do with citizenship or civics. A good part of the two outlines deals with what seems a very much padded attempt to impart a "general education" to the lads. Fancy, education in the army when one of the chief qualifications of a good soldier is his ability to do a minimum of thinking.

The Red Peril.

IT is not very difficult to discover what portions of the outlines are intended to be stressed by the teachers, all of whom are regular army officers—usually the company commander. A soldier need not be expected to put near as much fervor or time in the teaching of a topic like "fire prevention" as one much nearer his heart such as "Preparedness and National Defense." And when you let a hard-boiled army lieutenant loose with an outline under the title "The Red Peril" you can expect him to wax very eloquent in his vulgar, military way and to find the inspiration for much original comment of his own.

"Preparedness."

WE turn to page 11 of the Camp Custer outline. The chapter is called "Conference on Preparedness and National Defense." A note says, "To be used in company conferences by company commanders." The whole question of future war is put on the basis of "national defense." There is no mention of the fact that in the last war the troops that fought did not shed a drop of blood on American soil. The foremost question is made "preparedness."

We read, "If you were told today that a year from now you would have to enter the ring with the champion boxer your weight—what would you do?" Right after which a parenthetical note instructs the officer—(ask one or two men what they would do). And the lads of course answer, "I would go into training, I would prepare," just as it is desired they answer. Then the instructor proceeds to put the question on an international plane and the text continues for the use of the instructor:

Some Plain Talk.

"WHAT brings about war? War between nations results from a conflict of national aspirations. National aspirations conflict as the result of racial, political, economic and commercial rivalries. These are questions of nation policy. The national policy of a government dictates the character of the military policy." We must pause here to observe that this is a bit of plain speaking. But it must not be forgotten that these outlines are for the use of officers. It is not likely that the instructor would speak so plainly to the boys. But it is significant that, at least among officers, there is no concealment of the real purposes of war. It is simple. National aspirations are economic rivalries. These are questions of national policy which determines military policy. It is the theory of capitalist imperialism summed up.

For the benefit of the student, however, the instructor is given to understand that one point shall be driven home—that national policy—and therefore military policy—is determined by "the people." How? Because the people elect congress and congress alone can declare war. It's the old school-history "liberty and democracy" gag worked out scientifically for use on prospective soldiers.

Always Unprepared.

ANOTHER trick of the propagandist is to insist that we were not only unprepared in the last war but that if the British had moved on Washington while he was in Valley Forge he would have been wiped out and that Washington was sacked by the British in 1812 because "we were unprepared." Also, Bryan said: "We don't need an army; in twenty-four hours we could put an army of a million men in the field! Gentlemen! (This is what the company commander must say—evidently with drama) forty-four thousand men enlisted in our last war, the balance we drafted."

Every boy that goes to the military training camp is sent out a potential propagandist to bring more boys to the camp next year and also to plug for support from other sources as witness: "Carry away from this conference the will to support, defend and promote, in your community, a true spirit of Americanism. See to it that insofar as possible, the men who represent you in government support this movement both morally and financially (this plainly means—insist that your congressman vote for bigger military appropriations). This work of preparedness, such as that in which you are now engaged must have more than a passive support from every loyal American who is not fanatically inclined."

The "Red" Movement.

BUT what do you suppose is the biggest part of the course? Take the chapter lengths. "What the Army Does Besides Fight" is given three pages, "Preparedness," three pages, "Fire Prevention," two, "Sanitation," three—but the chapter entitled: "Facts About the 'Red' Movement and What It Means to America" occupies EIGHT pages. Which would seem to indicate that this were the burden of the song contained in this so-called course in "Citizenship."

I am not going into the details. They are far too hackneyed.

It is the same old tune. Breaking up the home, nationalizing women and children, abolition of religion, abolition of private property. There are eight pages of this, mind you. These eight pages are for the use of the officer. He is expected to enlarge upon the theme. You can imagine what it must be like when it reaches the ears of the "citizen soldiers."

They Mean Strikes.

THE dire warnings contained in this chapter are summed up; "It would be well-nigh impossible under the constitution at present for any group or organization to impose their will upon the country, so long as the individual citizen faithfully performs the duties of citizenship." You can depend upon it that when this sentence leaves the mouth of the officers, "group" becomes "class" and duties of citizenship means military training for defense of the country, which in case of strike means private property owned by the bosses. This is the implication of the whole course and it certainly is the implication of the sentence above.

"Law and Order."

FOR example in the next chapter, "Law and Order," which gets less than three pages: "What co-operation should exist between the police and army, navy and state militia when called out in times of public danger, riots and disasters." Is any worker reading this unfamiliar enough with the history old and recent of his class in this and other countries not to know that strikes are included as "public danger?

Such is the type of "citizenship training" that young men between 17 and 24 years of age get at Citizens' Military Training Camps. It is training planned and devised for the purpose of moulding the minds of the students not into "citizens" but into soldiers. The war department is interested in making troops not voters. The courses are scientifically planned to do just this, to give the kind of intolerant, jingoistic training that make obedient infantrymen.

These Men Are Made the "Hero" Types For the Lads in Military Training Camps

General John J. Pershing.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

General Chas. Gates Dawes.

The foremost militarists and jingoes in the country are held up to the lads in the training camps as the models of "American Citizens."

JOHN PEPPER'S PAMPHLET ON THE BRITISH GENERAL STRIKE

The General Strike and the General Betrayal, by John Pepper, published by The DAILY WORKER Publishing Company, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago. Price 25c.

* * *

JOHN PEPPER has written a splendid story of the British General Strike. I write "story" advisedly because the presentation is in a dramatic form which grips one at the beginning, holds one's interest thruout the pamphlet until the end is reached.

The story is told so effectively that one feels as if he were seeing a moving picture presentation of the strike. The situation is developed skillfully at the opening. The actors in the story (in this case social classes struggling for power), appear upon the screen, the economic conditions which caused the strike are shown, the development of the fighting spirit and mobilization of the workers, the mobilization of the bosses and government against them, the strike itself, down to the final great betrayal.

This is the easiest book to read on economics and politics which has come to my hands, because of the absorbing interest which the skillful manner of presentation creates. The reader must not get the impression, however, that the pamphlet is merely a story of the strike and neglects the fundamental economic and social questions. Quite the contrary. The chapters devoted to the economic situation of the British Empire and of the coal industry are the most illuminating presentation of basic facts which could be made. Many workers who have read in the literature of the Communist movement about "the contradictions of capitalism" have wondered what the "contradictions" were and how they affected the capitalist system will find in Pepper's pamphlet a concrete example of the inner contradictions of capitalist economy which create such a crisis as that thru which Great Britain has just gone because they generate mass struggles of the workers against the capitalist class such as appeared in the General Strike.

The presentation of these economic facts in regard to the situation of the British Empire is as simple and direct and as easily understandable as the rest of the pamphlet.

The economic basis of social movements comes our clearly thru the facts and figures about British industry which are presented in the opening chapters. One can see a proletarian revolution developing in these economic facts as presented by Pepper.

From this basis the pamphlet takes one thru the preparations for the strike by the workers, by the capitalists and their government, thru the approximately ten days when the army of the workers and the capitalists were facing each other on the battlefield, showing the weaknesses of the workers and their strength, and the methods of the capitalist government in fighting them.

No workers who want to understand what really happened and is happening in Great Britain can miss this pamphlet by Comrade Pepper. It is a model of simple, concise, absorbingly interesting writing which will carry the reader thru the pamphlet once he begins, and which is certain to give him a clear understanding of the British General Strike and the British proletarian revolution of which the general strike represented an opening battle.—C. E. Ruthenburg.

BRITISH FLEET PAYS GREEK PORTS VISIT AFTER 'REVOLUTION'

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Aug. 27.—According to the London Press, the British fleet has visited the Greek ports Volo, Saloniki, Kavalla, Spetsae and Skiathos. The fleet did not go to Piraeus (Port of Athens). The British Admiralty issued a statement denying that the visit of the fleet had anything to do with the recent revolution, and saying that the visit was decided upon long ago.

Picnic in Milwaukee for Passaic Relief

The Milwaukee relief committee for the Passaic textile strikers are holding a picnic on Sunday, August 29, 1926, at Blatz Park.

This picnic is being arranged as part of the committee's plan to raise funds for the Passaic textile strikers, who have been struggling for better wages and conditions and the right to organize for the past seven months.

Blatz Park is located on the upper Milwaukee river near what is known as Pleasant Valley Swimming School. The entrance to the park is on Humbold avenue. Take Holton street car to Auer avenue and walk east to Humbold, or take Center street car to Locust street and Humbold avenue and walk north. Admission is 25 cents.

Waukegan Y. W. L. School Ends with Affair

WAUKEGAN, Ill. — The Young Workers League School here is holding its commencement affair on Saturday, Nite, Aug. 28th at the Workers' Hall, 517 Helmholz St. The twenty seven students of the school are preparing an elaborate program for this affair consisting of songs, poems, the Y. W. L. band and the presentation of a playlet by Michael Gold. Minnie Lurye and A. Minervich will speak in behalf of the students and John Williamson will speak in behalf of the instructors. All friends and sympathizers are urged to attend.

Ernest Haeckel on "Last Words on Evolution"

CHAPTER II.

THE STRUGGLE OVER OUR GENEALOGICAL TREE.

Our Ape-Relatives and the Vertebrate Stem.

(Continued from previous issue.)

His life at Wurtzburg was the most brilliant period of Virchow's indefatigable scientific labors. A change took place when he removed to Berlin in 1856. He then occupied himself chiefly with political and social and civic interests. In the last respect he has done so much for Berlin and the welfare of the German people that I need not enlarge on it. Nor will I go into his self-sacrificing and often thankless political work as leader of the progressive party; there are differences of opinion as to its value. But we must carefully examine his peculiar attitude towards evolution, and especially its chief application, the ape-theory. He was at first favorable to it, then sceptical, and finally decidedly hostile.

When the Lamarckian theory was brought to light again by Darwin in 1859, many thought that it was Virchow's vocation to take the lead in defending it. He had made a thorough study of the problem of heredity; he had realized the power of adaptation thru his study of pathological changes; and he had been directed to the great question of the origin of man by his anthropological studies. He was at that time regarded as a determined opponent of all dogmas; he combated transcendentalism either in the form of ecclesiastical creeds or anthropomorphism. After 1862 he declared that "the possibility of a transition from species to species was a necessity of science." When I opened the first public discussion of Darwinism at the Stettin scientific congress in 1863, Virchow and Alexander Braun were among the few scientists who would admit the subject to be important and deserving of the most careful study. When I sent to him in 1865 two lectures that I had delivered at Jena on the origin and genealogical tree of the human race, he willingly received them amongst his **Collection of Popular Scientific Lectures.** In the course of many long conversations I had with him on the matter, he agreed with me in the main, tho with the prudent reserve and cool skepticism that characterized him. He adopts the same moderate attitude in the lecture that he delivered to the Artisan's Union at Berlin in 1869 on "Human and Ape Skulls."

His position definitely changed in regard to Darwinism from 1877 onward. At the Scientific Congress that was then held at Munich I had, at the pressing request of my Munich friends, undertaken the first address (on 18th September) on "Modern Evolution in Relation to the whole of Science." In this address I had substantially advanced the same general views that I afterwards enlarged in my **Monism Riddle of the Universe, and Wonders of Life.** In the ultramontane capital of Bavaria, in sight of a great university which emphatically describes itself as Catholic, it was somewhat bold to make such a confession of faith. The deep impression that it had made was indicated by the lively manifestations of assent on the one hand, and displeasure on the other, that were at once made in the Congress itself and in the Press. On the following day I departed for Italy (according to an arrangement made long before). Virchow did not come to Munich until two days afterwards, when he delivered (on 22nd September, in response to entreaties from people of position and influence) his famous antagonistic speech on "The Freedom of Science in the Modern State." The gist of the speech was that this freedom ought to be restricted; that evolution is an unproved hypothesis, and ought not to be taught in the school because it is dangerous to the State: "We must not teach," he said, "that man descends from the ape or any other animal." In 1849, the young Monist, Virchow, had emphatically declared this conviction, "that he would never be induced to deny the thesis of the unity of human nature and its consequences;" now, twenty-eight years afterwards, the prudent Dualistic politician entirely denied it. He had formerly taught that all the bodily and mental processes in the human organism depend on the mechanism of the cell-life; now he declared the soul to be a special immaterial entity. But the crowning feature of this reactionary speech was his compromise with the Church, which he had fought so vigorously twenty years before.

(To be continued.)

Tax Cutting Halt.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27. — The treasury department has turned a deaf ear on pleas from republican leaders for another federal tax reduction in 1926.

Speaking in the absence of Secretary Mellon, Acting Secretary Winstotn said the treasury would not consider further tax reduction until after the public debt has been materially reduced.